

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

The Labor Problem in Process of Solution.

In two of our large Western cities, Chicago and St. Louis, efforts have been making since the 1st of the month to inaugurate what is known as the eight-hour system of labor. The Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri, respectively, passed laws at their late sessions making eight hours, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, a legal day's work. Had these laws been left quietly to go into operation, we might perhaps have seen a practical demonstration of how far the eight-hour system was demanded by or adapted to the real interests of industry. But when the time came for them to go into effect, it was found that there was in Chicago a determination, on the part of the leaders and more reckless participants in the eight-hour movement, that that feature of the law allowing special contracts to be made for any other number of hours than eight to constitute a day's work, should not be allowed to operate. Accordingly, a mob of eight-hour strikers roamed about the city, driving honest workmen from their toll, and compelling many industrial establishments to close their doors. A general riot was feared, but, owing to the prudent preparations of the authorities to put it down, did not occur.

In St. Louis better order was preserved. A strike of large numbers of the workmen occurred, and is still prevailing, but no disorder has been committed. The workmen in that city have expressed by resolution a willingness to accept a "reasonable deduction" from former wages, under the proposed eight-hour system.

From the developments in these two cities, it is found that some of the workmen insist upon a reduction of the hours of labor without any reduction from former pay. Others are willing to accept nine hours' pay, at the old rate for eight hours' labor, and still others have accepted a reduction of wages proportionate to the reduction in the hours of labor.

On the part of the employers, it is found that some are willing to accept eight hours as a day's work, with a corresponding reduction of pay, while a few have compromised on a reduction of wages somewhat less than the proposed reduction of time. The great mass of employers, however, insist on ten hours' labor as a day's work. This is especially the case in those large establishments where heavy investments in buildings, engines, machinery, etc., have been made, the proprietors of which declare that they cannot stand the loss in production by the lying idle of the mills for one-fifth of the time, even if wages were proportionately reduced. Rents, insurance, and interest on capital are the same for eight hours' work as for ten, and a diminution of productive capacity by the stoppage of work during one-fifth of the time would result in losses destructive of the business.

On the whole, the tendency seems to be to settle down upon the basis of paying according to the number of hours of work done. Establishments that can get along with eight hours' work, and workmen who can afford to be idle one-fifth of their time, will probably do so; but in the great majority of instances the old rule will continue.

It is to be observed that in this contest really but a small fraction of the laboring people of the country are engaged or interested. Farm laborers, all laborers by the week, month, or year, and the great army of skilled workmen who labor by the piece, are not interested at all, or very remotely, in this question. The industrious and skilled workman is anxious for such a scheme of labor as shall allow him to receive the just reward of his skill and industry. But work by the day or by the hour puts the lazy and industrious, the faithless and the diligent, the clumsy and the skillful, the slow and the quick, all upon a level—and the tendency, by taking away the stimulus of discriminating reward, is to bring all men down to the level of the poorest. Take a hundred hands all working together by the day, and paid the same wages, and the constant tendency is to approximate the standard of labor for all to the performance of the slowest of the lot; and as, in the long run, the pay of labor must be regulated by its productive capacity; the tendency, also, is to reduce the pay of all to the standard of the lowest and least productive. Hence, every laborer of industry, zeal, skill, and ambition prefers to work in such a way that these qualities shall be of some use to him.

There is also on the part of thousands and tens of thousands of workmen in this country the laudable ambition to better their lot, to rise above the condition of mere laborers, and become themselves proprietors, combining in themselves the character of both employer and employed. Now, this class of men are interested more than all else in accumulation, in laying up that first increment of capital which shall form the stepping-stone to a higher condition. They are not interested in a limitation of the hours of labor, especially in a reduction which must inevitably reduce the rate of wages. Their first look-out is to work in such a way as will make their industry and skill available, and will enable them to lay up the most money.

Now, when we have subtracted from the

total number of workmen in the country all those classes who, from the peculiar nature of their work, such as farm-hands, clerks, workers by the week, etc., cannot confine their labor to any definite number of hours, all who work by the piece, and all who are striving to become themselves proprietors, we shall find that the remainder is a very small fraction of the whole working force. This contest, therefore, for diminishing the productive industry of the country, is not one in which the laboring classes are generally engaged. A few assume to speak for all, but the interests of by far the larger number lie in an opposite direction. Production is the great source of plenty and wealth. What the country needs is more production, not less. We are suffering now in almost every department from scarcity. We have flour at twenty dollars per barrel, because there was a failure last year in production. We are paying high rents for houses, because for several years back the production has not kept pace with the increase of population. What the country needs is that the wheels of industry everywhere should be set in motion, and worked up to their full capacity. The country can no more grow rich by cutting down its productive industry, than the farmer can by ceasing to till his fields. The true interest of the workmen is not in diminishing production, but in increasing it.

The "Gettysburg Asylum" Difficulty.
On the 6th of March, 1867, Governor Geary approved "An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum," both branches of the Legislature having previously passed the bill. This act makes General Meade, Pennypacker, Sickel, and Beaver, and Mr. Joseph B. Berger the corporators, and gives to any three of them power to carry the terms of the charter into effect. Among the powers granted is one to "hold public fairs for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, at such time or times, upon such terms, and in such way and manner whosoever as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding."

In accordance with this idea, two of the corporators met, with General Collis as a proxy for a third, and adopted a series of by-laws, among which was a scheme to raise funds for the Asylum by a system of gifts similar to those lately in vogue in the various States, and exactly modeled after the famous Crosby Opera House lottery, against which we heard no newspaper attack until after it was over, and all the money to be made out of its advertisements safely pocketed by the virtuous publishers. No sooner, however, does the present scheme come up, than several of our contemporaries, whose silence in regard to the Crosby fund was most significant, launch forth their thunderbolts on the design and plan of the Gettysburg Asylum. One excited contemporary states that it has rejected the advertisement of the enterprise because "we hold the whole lottery business to be demoralizing and pernicious in its tendencies. Yet we find that for many weeks the Crosby Opera House advertisements were accepted, and highly complimentary notices given of the scheme. The same paper pronounces the plan "illegal, vicious, and criminal." In the excitement of the moment, the Attorney-General of the State was appealed to, and gave as his opinion that no proxy could be lawful; therefore the first meeting of the association had no quorum present, ergo, the whole proceedings were null and void. Well, all this is right if proxies are not allowed. There is no cause for the jubulations of the opposition over this plain logical sequence. But the Attorney-General further states:—

"I have read the statute; I have read the minutes; I have read the by-laws; and I have read the proposed scheme, and it is my opinion that the statute does not authorize such a scheme; and as Attorney-General I request you, as the President of the corporation, to give these corporators notice that I will resist the execution of that scheme by prompt legal proceedings."

Mr. Brewster is a very good lawyer, and his opinion, as a general rule, worthy of all credence. But George W. Biddle and Samuel C. Perkins are just as good lawyers as he is, and both these gentlemen unite in the following:—

"There is a perfectly plain legal method of testing any one of the questions involved in the letter of the law officer of the Commonwealth, or which he may desire to raise under this Act of Assembly; and we cannot but express our surprise that the public press should have been made the vehicle of attack upon the corporation and individuals connected with it instead of resort being had to the courts of justice. Our advice is that the corporation and its officers go on and do the act, and use all such legal remedies for the maintenance, defense, and protection of their rights, as may from time to time seem expedient."

These gentlemen are of the opinion that the corporators are acting only in accordance with their charter, and that in devising the system of gifts they act only within the limits of their incorporation. We do not see how any other conclusion can be arrived at when we read the extract from the charter which we publish above. We therefore cannot but consider the righteous indignation of our contemporaries as grossly inconsistent, when read in comparison with their past conduct, and grossly stupid, when they assail the character of the corporators for only acting as the charter expressly authorizes them to act. If the power "to hold public fairs in such way and manner whatsoever as they see fit, any laws of the Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding," did not contemplate such a system as that adopted, we do not know what the power grants means. We therefore think the corporators are not guilty in exercising their just powers.

The fault, if any, rests in the charter; and as it was passed by both branches of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, on the members and the Governor should fall the blame, and not on the mere creatures of the law. We do not pretend to defend the system of lotteries. We deem them prejudicial to morals and ruinous to industry, but we do believe in making the responsibility rest

where it ought to, and not, like our contemporaries, striking at the first head visible. Nor do we design to sit calmly by and see the Pharisees of our day moan over the degeneracy of the State and the corruption of the people, because such an idea as a lottery is proposed when the same journal has within three months pocketed thousands of dollars from an exactly similar scheme, and had no compunctions of conscience on the score of morality. Consistency is indeed a jewel and common sense a pearl of great price. We therefore try to keep our neighbors from blackening their own records, and from heaping their anathemas on those who are guiltless, while they let the guilty go free.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, clear of United States tax, payable on demand.

UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT, payable on demand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COOK & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES.—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

MURDOCH.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH
will make his last appearance this season, in a SPECIAL READING.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.
Tickets may be obtained at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. [582t
Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 75 cents.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th inst., at Ash-street, at 10 o'clock, and continue until 2 o'clock. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for the Blind.

Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 544t

GERMANTOWN HALL.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on
Subject: "PECCATEUR'S PROGRESS,"
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for the Blind.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store, Main street. 512t

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Imman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
No. 411 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
5322tp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of United States and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, based upon the dividends earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30, at the rate of Fifty Cents per share, the shares for stock dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Script Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares; and Scrip will not be convertible into Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
4430t

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 21 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1867. The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company was held this day, at which the following persons were declared elected:

PRESIDENT, M. P. HUTCHINSON.
DIRECTORS, SAMUEL V. MERRICK, JAMES S. JONES, J. V. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES R. PAXTON, FRANCIS K. STEVENSON, EMOR WEAVER, M. P. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867. At the stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund, since April 30:

Henry Strong, Jr., Danville, Va. \$100.00
Spring School, Trinity Church, Carbonate, Pa. 20.00
Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland, Pa. 44.25

St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Delaware. 50.00
G. H. Buecher, of Philadelphia, Pa. 25.00
Widow's Fund, Philadelphia. 25.00
Smith & Co., Philadelphia. 50.00
Edwin Hall & Co., Philadelphia. 50.00
Lippincott & Johnson. 50.00
W. F. Saunders & Co. 50.00
Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia. 25.00
Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia. 25.00
J. H. Chandler. 25.00
A. G. Newland, New Castle, Delaware. 50.00
Cottagers, Presbyterian Church, Parkersburg, Pennsylvania. 40.00
Edward Peace. 20.00
J. M. Lee, Jr., M. D. 25.00
G. W. Neuhinger, M. D. 25.00
George H. Buecher, M. D. 25.00
J. H. Stanley, M. D. 25.00
J. R. M. D. 25.00
J. L. M. D. 25.00

The Medical Profession, in sums under \$25.00, 13.75
Trinity M. E. Church, Philadelphia. 22.75
Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, Pa. 40.00
F. M. Adams, Registrar of Wills. 25.00
Members of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. 25.00
General S. M. Zwick, Collector Internal Revenue, Officers, etc. 250.00
John G. Owens, Recorder of Deeds. 10.00
Officers U. S. Court. 90.00
J. R. Elkes, Ashland, Pa. 7.00
First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. 40.00
R. E. Curtis, Delaware county. 10.00
Quart, Peterson & Co. 25.00
J. Rowland & Son. 40.00
J. Shipley Newlin, additional. 25.00
Pennsylvania Agricultural College. 25.00
Beckhaus & Aligier. 100.00
George Dodd & Sons. 15.00
Fulton & Walker. 40.00
S. W. Jacobs. 25.00
Jacob Rich. 25.00
Charles J. Rogers. 50.00
J. Loudermiller. 30.00
J. B. Wilson & Co. 25.00
John G. Davis & Son. 25.00
Washington Elliot. 25.00
W. D. Rogers. 25.00
W. D. Rogers' employees. 30.00
Young Ladies' Fair, Lewisburg, Pa. 100.00
St. Thomas Church, Dover, N. H. 100.00
J. C. Stewart, accountants. 100.00
A. J. Schell. 25.00
Persons imported to U. S. Min. 50.00
Arch Street Stores, by E. E. Eyre. 40.00
J. M. Heflich. 20.00
J. W. Frost & Co. 20.00
R. P. 20.00
Henry Crook & Co. 25.00
Gillies & Bro. 25.00
Samuel Bolton & Co. 50.00
Harbert, Davis & Co. 50.00
Weatherill & Bro. 100.00
First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeport, N. J. 100.00
James Clark, Bridgeport, N. J. 25.00
German Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa. 25.00
Cash, per G. F. 25.00
Cash, per G. F. 25.00
Sundry subscriptions of \$10 and under. 25.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Camden, N. J. 25.00

Amount previously acknowledged. \$4,281.41
Total. \$4,325.82

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer.
S. F. corner Dock and Walnut streets, Philad. 4
May 7, 1867. 15

HEALTH OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M. the 10th inst., for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards.
Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Wards.
Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th Wards.

Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 24th Wards.

Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for carrying away the refuse, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.

Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867. Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed contractors only.

Address HORATIO G. SICKEL, Health Officer, 511th

OFFICE FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867. At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:—

Charles D. Knicker, George Pitt, Howard Spencer, Lewis Rodman, M. D. Thomas Graham, and J. B. English, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the only paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the South-west, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATTHEWS & HAMILTON, Contractors, No. 705 N. 3rd Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4291m

NOTICE—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING answers from holders of Gas Loans who are willing to exchange them for City Six Per Cent Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst. Respectfully, R. G. GILLINGHAM, Chairman, 444t No. 3700 CHESTNUT STREET.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUB. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867. Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

584t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J. April 25, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.

4715t GEORGE J. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 123 S. FRONT Street, for the purpose of electing directors and officers. Legal notice is hereby given.

5811t SIMON FOLEY, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES ARE offered and well established, and thousands have been benefited by their use. They are for sale by druggists generally.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. A Protected Balm of the Peruvian of Iron, supplies the blood with Life, Strength, Iron, giving strength, vigor, and a new life to the whole system. For Dyspepsia, indigestion, Female Weakness, etc., it is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet, containing a full and complete description of the medicinal virtues of the preparation in such cases, will be sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 35 DEY Street, New York.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY has been used for nearly a century for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It cures by loosening and cleansing the throat, and by its action on the lungs, it removes the cause instead of curing the effect, leaving the lungs healthy and sound. BETH W. FOWLE & S. W. Proprietors, No. 18 TILMONT Street, Boston.

DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER. A pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water without a solvent, containing 15 grains of iodine in each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is a powerful, by all medical men, is the best known remedy for Scrophulous, Ulcers, Cancer, Syphilis, Bad Rheum, etc., and is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet, containing a full and complete description of the medicinal virtues of the preparation in such cases, will be sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 35 DEY Street, New York.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED BALM. Works like magic on all Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Chills, etc. It is prompt in action, soothes the pain, takes away the inflammation, and leaves the skin healthy and sound. It is a specific for all kinds of skin diseases, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases. It is sold by all druggists and is a most valuable remedy in all cases. It is sold by all druggists and is a most valuable remedy in all cases.

Only 25 cents a box sent by mail for 35 cents. BETH W. FOWLE & S. W. Proprietors, No. 18 TILMONT Street, Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Hair Dye. It is sold by all druggists and is a most valuable remedy in all cases. It is sold by all druggists and is a most valuable remedy in all cases.

Only 25 cents a box sent by mail for 35 cents. BETH W. FOWLE & S. W. Proprietors, No. 18 TILMONT Street, Boston.

ROCKHILL & WILSON. Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKES NO OTHER.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warehouse,
No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the iron Rail Frame.

For sale only by
BLASINS BROTHERS,
214p No. 106 CHESTNUT Street, Philad.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-
facture recommend themselves. We provide to our patrons clear, beautiful tone, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT Street.
UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment.
616m 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, restores and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4-00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [616m] 6p

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESTNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 584m 6p

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY STS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [41 m] 6p 2m